

# 2017~2018学年广东广州越秀区广东实验中学初三 上学期期中英语试卷

## 一、完形填空

1 It was one of the hottest days of the dry season. We had not seen rain 1 almost a month. The crops were dying. If we 2 see some rain soon, we would lose everything.

I was making lunch in the kitchen when I saw my 3 son, Billy, walking towards the woods. He was walking with a great effort trying to be as still as possible. Minutes later, he was once again walking towards the woods. I 4 stand it any longer. I went out of the house and followed him. He was cupping both hands in front of him as he walked, being very careful not to spill (溢出) the water he carried.

As I came closer, I saw 5 sight. Several large deer stood in front of him. Billy walked straight up to them. I almost screamed for him to get away. But the deer 6 hurt him nor even moved as Billy got down. And then I saw a baby deer 7 on the ground, thirsty, lift its head to lap up (舔) the water in my boy's hands. When the water was gone, Billy jumped up to run back to the house. I followed him back to a tap. Billy opened it and let the drip slowly fill up his "cup".

8 he stood up and began to turn back, I was there in front of him. His little eyes 9 tears. Very quickly, he explained 10 he was not wasting water. The week before, he had made 11 same trouble with our horses, which caused him a lecture from his father about the 12 of not wasting water.

This time, I joined him, with a small pot of water from the kitchen. I let him 13 the baby deer alone, for it was 14 job. As the tears that rolled down my face began to hit the ground, they were 15 by other drops... more drops...and more. I looked up at the sky. All I can say is that the rain came that day saved our farm, just like the actions of one little boy saved the little deer.

- |                     |                 |                  |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. in            | B. at           | C. for           | D. since        |
| 2. A. didn't        | B. doesn't      | C. wasn't        | D. isn't        |
| 3. A. six years old | B. six-year-old | C. six-years-old | D. six year old |

4. A. can't                      B. couldn't                      C. mustn't                      D. wouldn't
5. A. surprising.                      B. most surprising                      C. the most surprised                      D. the most surprising
6. A. either                      B. neither                      C. both                      D. none
7. A. lay                      B. to lie                      C. lying                      D. lies
8. A. When                      B. If                      C. Though                      D. Because
9. A. were full with                      B. were filled with                      C. were filled of                      D. were fill with
10. A. which                      B. what                      C. why                      D. that
11. A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
12. A. importance                      B. important                      C. most importance                      D. most important
13. A. take care of                      B. takes care of                      C. taking care of                      D. to take care of
14. A. himself                      B. itself                      C. his                      D. him
15. A. join                      B. to join                      C. joining                      D. joined

2

Last winter vacation, my brother got a set of bedroom furniture for his thirteenth birthday. When it arrived, I helped my parents moved the   1   furniture to the garage (车库). It was still in good condition. I thought it might be a chance for us to   2   someone in our community. I started to search neighbors, anyone who   3   a bedroom set. Finally, my mom helped me call the local primary school. They told me about Jaila, the daughter of a poor single mother. I was given a telephone number and   4  , and I soon found myself at Jaila's.

The moment I went into Jaila's room. I know I had taken on too big a task. When I pushed the old door open, it made a long high noise. But the door was nothing compared with the rest of the room. Some old paint was   5   the wall. One of the windows was   6  . The bed was just a mattress (床垫) on the old carpet. It seemed that the room needed   7   furniture—it cried—for a complete makeover (翻新).

That day I spent at least an hour looking around and   8   how I could possibly fixed the room. I had never painted a wall, let alone fixed a floor. The second day, I returned with a large group of helpers—my close friends. We went to collect everything needed door to door in our community. We replaced and repainted Jaila's room. We sweated in Jaila's house for more than ten hours every day that week.

The moment we finished, we called Jaila into the room. She jumped, laughed and hugged each of us. I turned to Jaila's mother, and saw she had tears running down her face.

"Anna, " Jaila called my name   9  .

"Yes? "

"Welcome to my new room!"

When we saw how happy Jaila and her mother were, our tiredness disappeared into thin air. We are really   10   to make a special experience of changing someone's life.

- |                   |                |                |              |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. only        | B. old         | C. new         | D. other     |
| 2. A. thank       | B. praise      | C. help        | D. encourage |
| 3. A. made        | B. ordered     | C. repaired    | D. needed    |
| 4. A. an email    | B. an address  | C. the key     | D. the work  |
| 5. A. off         | B. with        | C. in          | D. on        |
| 6. A. left        | B. broken      | C. open        | D. closed    |
| 7. A. even more   | B. rather than | C. more than   | D. less than |
| 8. A. seeing      | B. guessing    | C. remembering | D. wondering |
| 9. A. excitedly   | B. nervously   | C. bravely     | D. hopefully |
| 10. A. interested | B. pleasant    | C. wonderful   | D. proud     |

## 二、阅读理解

3

### A

Alfred Nobel, the great Swedish inventor and industrialist, was born in Stockholm on October 21, 1833, but moved to Russia with his parents in 1842, where his father, Immanuel, made a strong position for himself in the engineering industry.

Immanuel Nobel invented landmine and made a lot of money from the government during the Crimean War, but went bankrupt soon after. Then, the family returned to Sweden in 1859, where Alfred began his own study of explosives (炸药) in his father's lab. He had never been to school or university but had taught himself, and by the time he was twenty, he became a skillful chemist and excellent linguist (语言学家), speaking Swedish, Russian, German, French and English.

He built up over 80 companies in 20 different countries. He was always searching for a meaning to life. He spent much time and money working on how to end the wars, and the peace between nations, until his death in Italy in 1896. His famous last will, in which he left money to provide prizes for outstanding work in physics, chemistry, physiology, medicine, literature and peace, is a memorial to his interests and ideas. And so, the man is remembered and respected long after his death.

- (1) Where was Alfred Nobel born? He was born in \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Italy
  - Stockholm
  - Russia
  - Moscow
- (2) What did Immanuel Nobel invented during the Crimean War?
- The engineering industry.

- B. A strong position.
  - C. Landmine.
  - D. Study of explosives.
- (3) Why did Alfred Nobel return to Sweden? Because his father \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. went bankrupt
  - B. was put in prison
  - C. was ill
  - D. died
- (4) How many companies did Alfred Nobel build up? He built up \_\_\_\_\_ companies in different countries.
- A. 20
  - B. 40
  - C. 60
  - D. 80
- (5) What was Alfred Nobel always searching for? \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. More time and more money.
  - B. A meaning to life
  - C. How to end the war
  - D. The peace between nations

4

## B

In the United States, when one becomes rich, he wants people to know it. And even if he does not become very rich, he wants people to think that he is. That is what "keeping up with the Joneses" is about. It is the story of someone who tried to look as rich as his neighbors.

The expression was first used in 1913 by a young American called Arthur Momand. He told this story about himself. He began earning \$125 a week at the age of 23. That was a lot of money in those days. He got married and moved with his wife to a very wealthy neighborhood outside New York City. When he saw that rich people rode horses, Momand went horseback riding every day. When he saw that rich people had servants, Momand and his wife also hired a servant and gave big parties for their new neighbors.

It was like a race, but one could never finish this race because one was always trying to keep up. The race ended for Momand and his wife when they could no longer pay for their new way of life. They moved back to an apartment in New York City.

Momand looked around him and noticed that many people do things just to keep up with rich lifestyle of their neighbours. He saw the funny side of it and started to write a series of short stories. He called it "Keeping up with the Joneses" because "Jones" is a very common name in

the United States. "Keeping up with the Joneses" came to mean keeping up with rich lifestyle of the people around you. Momand's series appeared in different newspapers across the country for over 28 years. People never seem to get tired of keeping up with the Joneses. And there are "Joneses" in every city of the world. But one must get tired of trying to keep up with the Joneses because no matter what one does, Mr. Jones always seems to be ahead.

- (1) Some people want to keep up with the Joneses because they \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. want to be as rich as their neighbours
  - B. want others to know or to think that they are rich
  - C. don't want others to know they are rich
  - D. want to look like their neighbors
- (2) It can be inferred from the story that rich people like to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. live outside New York City
  - B. live in New York City
  - C. live in apartments
  - D. live with many neighbours
- (3) Arthur Momand used the name "Jones" in his series of short stories because at that time "Jones" is \_\_\_\_\_ in United States.
- A. an important name
  - B. a popular name
  - C. his neighbor's name
  - D. not a good name
- (4) According to Arthur Momand's story, which of the following is Not True?
- A. Arthur Momand earned a lot of money every week.
  - B. Arthur Momand hired a servant and gave big parties.
  - C. Arthur Momand moved back to a flat in New York City.
  - D. Arthur Momand married a wealthy wife in the neighborhood.
- (5) According to the last sentence underlined, what's the writer's attitude towards "keeping up with the Joneses"?
- A. It is very common to keep up with the Joneses.
  - B. It is very easy to keep up with the Joneses.
  - C. It is difficult to always keep up with the Joneses.
  - D. It is never too tired to keep up with the Joneses.

Little Tommy was doing very badly in math. His parents had tried everything—tutors (家庭教师) , cards, special learning centers—in short, everything they could think of. Finally they

took Tommy to a catholic (天主教的) school.

After the first day, little Tommy came home with a very serious look on his face. He didn't kiss his mother hello. Instead, he went straight to his room and started studying. Books and papers were spread (铺开) out all over the room and little Tommy was hard at work. His mother was surprised. She called him down to dinner and as soon as he finished eating, he went back to his room, without a word. In no time he was back hitting the books as hard as before. This went on for some time, day after day while the mother tried to understand what was happening.

Finally, little Tommy brought home his report card. He quietly put it on the table and went up to his room and **hit the books**. His mom looked at it and to her surprise, little Tommy got an A in math. She could no longer hold her curiosity (好奇心). She went to his room and asked, "Son, what was it? Was it the nuns (修女)?"

Little Tommy looked at her and shook his head, "No."

"Well then," she asked again. "What was it?"

Little Tommy looked at her and said, "Well, on the first day of school, when I saw that man nailed (钉) to the plus sign (加号), I knew they weren't joking."

- (1) Why did Tommy's parents send him to a catholic school?
  - A. Because he could eat well there.
  - B. Because he could learn more about nuns.
  - C. Because his parents wanted him to do better in his math.
  - D. Because his parents didn't want him to learn math any more.
- (2) Tommy's mother felt surprised that his son \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. was still the same as usual
  - B. ate so much at dinner
  - C. kissed her hello after school
  - D. worked hard but said little
- (3) "**hit the books**" means " \_\_\_\_\_ " in Chinese.
  - A. 用功
  - B. 捶书
  - C. 发泄
  - D. 振作
- (4) The last sentence in the passage shows that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Tommy felt sorry for the mail
  - B. Tommy was afraid of being nailed
  - C. Tommy didn't like the plus sign
  - D. Tommy liked playing jokes on others
- (5) From the passage, we can infer (推断) that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. teachers should be strict with their students
- B. mistaking (误解) might do good sometimes
- C. a catholic school is much better than other ones
- D. nuns are good at helping children with their math

6

Sunshine Secondary School Science Fair  
SUNSHINE SECONDARY SCHOOL PRESENTS

Student Science Fair  
For Students Grades 7-9

Dates: October 30-31

Location: Sunshine Secondary School Gym

Explore Your World...Think Like a Scientist

The Student Science Fair offers a great way for you to put your science knowledge to use!

Science Fair Events

There is plenty to do during the science fair. Of course, you will want to take a look at all of the students' projects. There will be other exciting things too. These events will highlight (亮点) the wonderful world of science. The announcement of the winners will take place at the awards ceremony (典礼) on Friday afternoon. Several of the other events are listed below.

Meet a Robot!

Can people and robots work together? The answer is "Yes". Scientists will be at the fair on Thursday October 30, with Modo. Modo is a robot helper being developed to help people with jobs they do. Let's learn how Modo's large blue eyes are able to "see" things. Watch Modo take and hold objects and move them from side to side. Then see how Modo puts the objects on a shelf. Touch Modo on the arm. Watch what happens! It will respond to your touch. If you push it too hard, it will say, "Ouch"!

Our Own \_\_\_\_\_ !

As is known to all, William Shakespeare is well-known to almost all writers while Thomas Edison is familiar to the inventors. Here comes our local Thomas Edison. Make sure you're in the gym at 10:00 a.m. on Friday. That's when local genius Ray Allen will give a talk about his life as an inventor. He will also show what his inventions can do.

SCIENCE FAIR SCHEDULE (日程表)

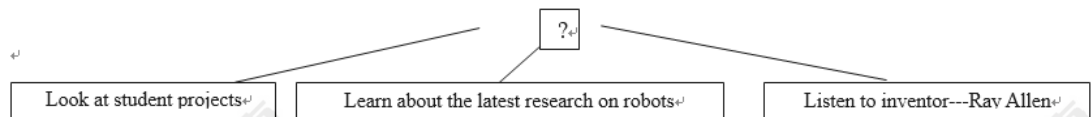
Registration October 27 7:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M

Set-up of Projects October 28-29 10:00 A.M.-3:00 P.M.

Science Fair Viewing October 30-31 10:00 A.M.-3:00 PM

Awards Presentation October 31 1:00 PM

- (1) When will the Sunshine Secondary School Science Fair be held?
- A. From October 27 to 28.  
 B. From October 28 to 29.  
 C. From October 29 to 30.  
 D. From October 30 to 31.
- (2) Why will many students be in the gym at 1:00 p.m. on Friday afternoon?
- A. Modo will appear.  
 B. Registration will take place.  
 C. The winners will be announced.  
 D. Ray Allen will give an interview.
- (3) What information can we tell from Meet a Robot!
- A. Scientists are still developing Modo.  
 B. Modo falls over easily.  
 C. Scientists will be at the fair on Friday.  
 D. Modo robots will be for sale.
- (4) Which of the following can he put in the blank of "Our Own \_\_\_\_\_"?
- A. Modo  
 B. Robot  
 C. William Shakespeare  
 D. Thomas Edison
- (5) Which of the following belongs to the empty box below?



- A. A School Science Fair  
 B. A Public Appearance  
 C. An Awards Ceremony.  
 D. A Schedule of Events

### 三、任务型阅读

7

Mickey Wilson set out to have fun skiing on a Colorado mountain. But he ended up saving a man's life.

\_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ The story was published on Facebook and had been shared thousands of times in the past 24 hours.



\_\_\_2\_\_\_ Chairlifts carry people from the bottom of a mountain to its top so they can ski down the hill. Wilson's friend was wearing a bag on his back. When it was time for him to get off the chairlift, the bag became caught. \_\_\_3\_\_\_ The lift circled around and started to bring him back down the mountain. The man was hanging from the chairlift, with the bag tied around his neck. \_\_\_4\_\_\_ Other skiers gathered under the man's chair and tried to think of a way to reach him. But they could not get him down.

Wilson had an idea. He climbed up a very tall tree and then climbed across the chairlifts wire to reach his friend. He used a knife to cut off the strap of the bag that was caught. His friend fell over three meters into the snow, where rescue workers were waiting. \_\_\_5\_\_\_ Wilson said he was confident to help his friend because of his experience as a professional slackliner (职业绳索运动员) .

- A. He could not get off.
- B. Wilson said his friend was not able to breathe.
- C. Wilson said his friend became caught on a chairlift.
- D. They brought him down the mountain and took him to a hospital.
- E. Later, Wilson used social media to report on his story of rescuing a friend.

## 四、单词拼写

8 根据下列句子意思及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词。

- (1) There are many great m \_\_\_\_\_ in ancient China. They used their intelligence to make a contribution to human beings.
- (2) I received an i \_\_\_\_\_ to a party this morning, but I don't want to go.
- (3) He gives up the idea of going a \_\_\_\_\_ because he doesn't want to leave his motherland.
- (4) I don't like eating vegetables, and my brother doesn't like eating them e \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (5) John is good at math, but he thinks this problem is difficult for him to s \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (6) To a \_\_\_\_\_ accidents, drivers should be more careful.

## 五、完成句子

9 根据所给的汉语内容，用英语完成下列句子。（每空只写一词）

- (1) 今天的天气是如此热，以至于我都不想去外面。

The weather today is \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ want to go outside.

(2) 这道菜的味道好极了!

\_\_\_\_\_ the dish tastes!

(3) 中文被越来越多的外国人说。

Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ by more and more foreigners now.

(4) 你知道谁是第一个在月球上行走的人吗?

Do you know who \_\_\_\_\_ to walk on the moon?

(5) 这个会议直到所有人到齐了才开始。

The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ everyone was there.

(6) 你弟弟比你小, 不可能跑得和你一样快。

Your brother is younger than you, so it is \_\_\_\_\_ for him to run \_\_\_\_\_ you.

(7) 玛丽总是帮助我学习数学。

Mary always \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ my math.

## 六、书面表达

10

某英语报开展 "How to deal with the exam stress" 征文比赛, 请你根据表格中的提示的内容, 简要描述并适当发表自己的观点, 写一篇英语短文。

适当的压力	积极思考, 认真学习; 及时复习, 防止遗忘;
过重的压力	无法入睡, 非常疲倦; 害怕考试, 导致失败;
应对措施	1. .... 2. ....

注意:

1. 词数100左右, 短文首句已给出, 不计入总词数;
2. 文中不得提及考生所在学校及自己的真实姓名。

### How to Deal with the Exam Stress

Everyone may have the exam stress. A little bit of stress can be a good thing to us.